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AUTUMN AND WINTER Coughs, Colds and Asthma oured by Adamson's Balsam. Small bottles 10 cents, large 35 and 75. Depot, KINSMAN & Co., 25th-st, and 4th-ave, BRAUTIGAM PIANOS
are unsurpassed in tone and durability,
Prices Molerata,
Second-hand Planos of best makes onghand. Warercoms. 8 East 17th-st., New-York, Rare Old Violins for sale.

DESPERATE DISEASES require desperate remedies. The only remedy for the blighting curse of Rum-Seiling is your vote for Phoninarios. One bundred bottles qts, choice old Zinfandel One bundred Co.
Table Claret, \$27.50.
California Vintage Co., Manager, OEO, Hamilin, Manager, OI Park-place.

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No boarding-house keeper will recommend routhe use of Angostura Bitters, as they are the best appe-lizer known. Use them in spite of themselves. To Connoisseurs of English Ale we recom-

mend Burke's Light Sparkling Pale Ale, bottled by Edward & John Burke, Liverpool, as the finest Burton on Trent India Pate Aie. Acker, Merrall & Condit, 130 Chambers.st., 57th-st, and 6th-ave., Broadway and 42d st.; Park & Tillord, 917 Broadway, 120 and 658 6th-ave., 789 5th-ave.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1885.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Marquis of Lorne assaulted by a mob at Brentford, near London, = Bulgaria invaded by Serviaus, = Dr. James R. Woodford, Bishop of Ely, is dead. === Romers of a riot in Lyons, France. - James Malcolm sentenced in England for bigamy. = Smallpox in St. Laurent College, Montreal.

Domestic.-New statements were made in relution to the Grant-Johnson controversy. - Additional suits were brought in Cincinnati by Republican candidates who were counted out. Senator Sherman made a speech in Washington. == The fall meeting of National Jockey Club ended. = Hanlan defeated by Teemer. = St. Louis Browns defeated Chicagos and won the championship of the world.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Ten jurors to try Ferdinand Ward. = Mrs. Dr. Lozier not allowed to register. ==== Panic at a fire in Broome-st. ==== A diener to Signer Salvini. === Archdeacon Farrar entertained. === Last day of registration. == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41232 grains), 79.35 cents. = tooks active at farther advances, closing irregular with some

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, fair or clear weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 58°; lowest, 45°; average, 514°.

We take occasion thus far in advance to urge upon all Republicans in the interior of the State their counties on a week from Tuesday. Preparations for this work should not be left until the day preceding the election, but should all be made early this week. In this way only can the ballots of voters in country districts remote from polling-places be counted upon as certain to be cast.

No wonder the Marquis of Lorne, the Queen's son in-law, is inclined to be a Radical. Snubbed by his royal brotherzein-law, and mobbed by men whom he wants to send him to Parliament, his lot is indeed bard. As a Radical, however, he can pitch into everybody; and if he is finally elected to the Commons he may yet get even with his haughty relatives by tinkering legislativesy with their allowance of the people's money.

It is hard work to get twelve men who have not made up their minds as to Ferdinand Ward's guilt. Five hundred were summoned as jurors and 375 appeared; but when the panel was exhausted only ten had been desmed fit to sit upon the case. The public treasury is richer, or ought to be, by \$12,500 in fines upon the 125 citizens who did not obey the summons of the Commissioner of Jurors.

Rehold how great a change has come over the spirit of the Navy Department in regard to John Roach's workmanship! When the Delphin was nuder investigation the disposition of the Naval officials was utterly hostile to her. No effort was spared to demonstrate the utter worthlessness of the dispatch boat. Then the Department acquired the unfinished cruisers, and, strange to say, the examiners have nothing but praise for the work already performed. The Board "considers that the materials, workmanship and construction are good, and answer the requirements of the contract." The fact is the United Stases now own the cruisers and nothing is to be gained by the Administration in finding fault with property it has hought. It makes no little difference whose political ox is being gored!

According to THE TRIBUNE correspondent in London the cheap telegraph system recently adopted by the English Post Office gives much satisfaction to the officials, but not so much to the public. What Englishmen want is ten words for 12 cents, correctly sent. The officials prefer 12 cents for twelve words, in which the address must be included. The plain result is that people try to economize in the address, and many errors in delivery ensue. Hence there is endless complaint in every direction in England. Scotland and Wales. But the same permanent post office officials, who have refused so persistently to send letters to America on fast steamships because they do not like to depart from the old plan of sending by certain favored lines, express a bland indifference to public opinion, and prove by statistics that the new system works beautifully and to everybody's satisfaction.

The canvass in England is "slow." The trouble with the Tories seems to be that they will not tell what they think should be done with Ireland. Apparently the leaders have been persuaded to accept Lord Randolph Churchill's idea, that only by uniting with the Irish can the Conservatives defeat their opponents. Lord Salisbury's submission to Russian diplomary in the East must also disgust many

Englishmen. The Liberais, on the other hand, appear over-confident, so that party discipline is not maintained. Gladstone will not speak until November 12. Meanwhile the Radical wing is stirring up all the trouble it can through the rash utterances of its leaders. Thus some influential Liberals are driven toward Conservatism. Now a party divided against itself has little chance of winning at an election-a point which the skilful politicians in the Gladstone group should not for-

THE TRIBUNE'S cable letter calls attention to the change of situation in the East. Russian diplomacy is winning all along the line. The Porte has been induced to hesitate to accept facts as they are now, and Germany has been persuaded to approve of the restoration of ante-revolution territorial limits. Bismarck in turn has persuaded Austria to take the same position. Prince Alexander, therefore, will have to give way and either be removed or become practically a vassal of Russia instead of the Hapsburg power. To this solution Lord Salisbury seems to have consented also, although the suppression of the National tendencies in the Balkans will not be popular in England. At this distance this arrangement of the Great Powers appear to be both short-sighted and artificial. Prince Alexander must bend to Russia or be deposed. That would mean another revolution and the pessible formation of another big State completely under Russian influences, with the chances all in favor of Servia's also falling under the sway of the Czar instead of Austria. It is hard to conceive how war could be avoided then unless everybody surrendered to Russia.

CONCERNING INDEPENDENTS.

The attitude of the Republican party toward the Independents has been persistently misrepresented by the Democratic press. The charge has been made that they have been met with clubs and curses and that the door has been slammed in their faces. This is not true. The State Committee and the State Convention have treated them with marked forbearance and courtesy. The chief speakers in the present campaign, notably Mr. Rogers and Mr. Roosevelt in Brooklyn, Senator Evarts in Buffalo, and Mr. Choate and Senator Edmunds in this city, have been tolerant and conciliatory in assigning good motives for the past action of the Independents and in welcoming their cooperation in securing the election of Mr. Davenport. When the fierceness and bad passion of last year's contest are borne in mind, it must be conceded that the Republican press has been remarkably indulgent and considerate in its treatment of those who were recently arrayed against the party. THE TERUNE, certainly, has considered it a public duty to denounce the hollow pretensions and sordid motives of The New-York Times, which steadfastly opposes vital Republican principles, and has occupied in this canvass an untenable position, thereby exposing the party to destructive criticism. But it has readily conceded and frankly stated that the Independents in voting for Mr. Davenport are acting in good faith and for public reasons. It has sought to deal fairly with them and has studiously refrained from questioning their motives. If there has been any slamming of doors, it

has been behind the Independents, not in front of them. If there has been any flourishing of clubs, or any hard swearing, these hostile demonstrations have come from the rear. One of the characteristic features of the present canvass has been the ferocity with which the Democratic press has attacked its former allies. Last year that press overwhelmed the Independents with fulsome praise; and now it condemns their conduct and motives in the most explosive terms a Democratic vocabulary, singularly copious in abusive epithets, supplies. Day after day the Independents have been held up to public obloquy as canting hypocrites, demented sentimentalists, and meddlesome everybody knows, white out of power Democ-speaking. So liberal and so temperate a discusthe necessity of getting out the full vote of knaves, by the same journals which a year ago racy was continually harring carses red with sion on ritualism would have been impossible officionaly commended them as the purest, the most honorable and the most patriotic representatives of Republicanism. Never was there long time before Mr. Cleveland was elected a more glaring instance of inconsistency than this transition from flattery to malevolent abuse, since the Independents according to their own trade. When asked to outline its principles, explanations are merely repeating in this campaign the tactics adopted last year. Then they made the personal character of candidates the supreme test, setting aside as of no account party principles and the political history of the last twenty years, and in the present canvass the personal character of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor is the main issue with them. Their own reasoning has compelled them to discriminate between Governor Hill and Mr. Davenport and to vote with the Republican party. No Independent who acted in good faith and was convinced by his own arguments last year can new withhold his vote from Mr. Davenport. To vote for Governor Hill or to stay away from the polls will be to stultify himself.

Now it is quite unnecessary to add that the issue of private character raised by the Independents against the Republican candidates last year was not, in the judgment of the great mass of Republican voters, well grounded, and that loyal members of the party were wholly unprepared to admit that the principles and records of the two parties were of no consequence. Our views on these fundamental questions have undergone ro change. We believe that the election of 1888 will not be the triumph of any faction or of any endidate, but the triumph of the principles for which the Republican party has stood throughout its history, for which it stands to-day. But while we hold strongly to these positions, we cannot perceive any public reason for repelling the support of the Independents. They professed last year to be acting from good motives and from a sense of duty. The Republican party, honoring as it does good motives and conscience, can well afford to let bygones be bygones. If the Independents affirm that they are following in this canvass the lines they marked out for themselves a year ago, Democrats cannot with justice accuse them of inconsistency, nor is it opportune for Republicans to engage in barren controversy. This year's battle is not to be won by fighting over last year's battle-on paper or in the air. The future is before us. In 1888 Republican principles must win.

CANADA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION. Canada haş introduced a new complication to the Chinese question by passing a law to restrict or prohibit Chinese immigration, and inserting in it a clause exacting a payment of \$50 from every Chinaman who crosses the United States boundary into Dominion territory. What makes this law, which was passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament, most embarrassing, is the fact that numbers of Chinese make their way into American territory from British Columbia, and the United States revenue officers have instructions to send them back whenever it is possible. The new Canadian law, however, comes into operation at this point, and practically excludes the unfortunate Mongolian by putting this heavy head-tax upon him: and as the case stands, there seems no way of overcoming the difficulty. Of course the Dominion Parliament is

pendency of England can validate a statute which certainly violates the obligations of Great Britain's treaty undertakings with China.

Some years ago California tried the same method of restricting Chinese immigration, and practised the exaction of head-money for several years. At last the question was taken into the courts, and the law there declared unconstitutional. Since then, however, the Restriction Act has been passed, the Chinese Government passively assenting to an unprecedented discrimination against its subjects, and it may be that in view of the progress already made in this direction the revival of the headmoney method would not be objected to. Of course in the absence of fresh Federal legislation nothing can be done. There is no fund from which the Canadian poll-tax could be paid, and there would probably be no disposition to employ it even if such a fund were available. The Canadian law will operate to drive the Chinese into American territory, and as the frontier cannot be policed save at distant points, there is really no means of preventing this immigration. It remains to be seen whether Congress will meet the Canadian legislation by some more drastic measure of exclusion than has yet been proposed, but it is quite possible that the danger of creating precedents capable of being applied to other races than the Chinese may compel a halt in the further development of a line of legislation based on principles so wholly foreign to American doctrines and institutions.

A HIDEOUS REVELATION.

According to that leading exponent of Democracy, The Sun, the vice which is looked upon with greatest abhorrence by all good Democrats has broken out at Washington in the most conspicuous of Democratic circles. Of course we refer to the vice known as Officeholder-Voluntary Contribution. The Sun reports, of course on trustworthy authority, that Officeholder Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, has made a Voluntary Contribution of \$1,000 for campaign purposes; that Officeholder Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, has made a Voluntary Con'ribution of \$1,000 for campaign purposes; that Officeholder William C. Whitney has made a Voluntary Contribution of \$1,000 for campaign purposes; that Officeholder Charles S. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has made a Voluntary Contribution of \$500 for campaign purposes; that Officeholder Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary to President Cleveland, has made a Voluntary Contribution of \$500 for campaign pur-

We have no heart to comment upon this hideous revelation, which will come home with a dull and sickening thud to every sensitive Democrat. Ah! this will be a sad Sanday for General Spinola. He will go about with crape wound around the battlements of his wonderful shirt collar, ever and anon murmuring to himself, "S'death!in the name of Civil Service reform, what's the party coming to when office-holding Democrats m and about the White House are caught redhanded in Voluntary Contribution to Tim Campbell-the news will so completely prostrate him with grief and mortification that he is likely to abandon his canvass for Congress in order that he can give his entire attention to wiping his weeping eyes with a black-bordered handkerchief. "Talk not to me of Congressional honors," Tim may we'll and is likely to exclaim, "when I am forced to behold the monumental Democratic disgrace, a Democratic President of the United States unblushingly making a Voluntary Contribution for a partisan canvass, et tu Dan Lamont," His friends want to watch Tim-the fear is that he may go off into a hopeless melancholy."

It is unnecessary to say that all Democratic newspapers and stamp speakers in good and regular standing will share the grief and mortification that is certain to smite these two tion of the officeholder to partisan uses. For a President these impressive carmine curses constituted the bulk of the party's stock in to give utterance to its convictions, to define its policy, it commonly rolled up its eyes and called men and angels and Thomas Jefferson and Carter Harrison and William II, Barnum to witness that hope for a season bade the world farewell and freedom shrieked every time an officeholder made a Voluntary Contribution to

If the manifest destiny-but we stay our hand. The thought of the terrible depth of shame, humilation and four-syllabled profanity into which these Voluntary Contributors have plunged our friends the enemy on this tranquil autumn day may well depress every sympathetic soul. "What," said the old lady to her minister, "what would I be without my total deprayity?" What, the political student may well inquire, is Democracy going to be now that it is debarred from lifting up its voice against the Voluntary Contribution?

INTIMACY WITH NATURE.

A healthy tendency has been developed of late to push those branches of education which familiarize the student with nature, though as yet it cannot be said that so much attention has been paid to these branches as they deserve, The difference which even a very modest acquaintance with geology and botany makes in the interest of every-day life is so considerable that a very brief experience ought to demonstrate the importance of education in this direction. It is not so long since foreign visitors used to express surprise at the indifference shown by Americans to the wonders and beauties of their own country. It was frequently remarked that we did not care to take walks even where the scenery was most impressive. and that at country resorts the American Girl of the Period preferred aimless lounging about hotel piazzas to pedestrian exercise through woods and lanes and fields where every step disclosed fresh subjects of interest to the initiated. This indifference to nature certainly was not the effect of any intellectual deficiency, but it may easily have resulted from ignorance, and such ignorance entails the loss of some of the most innocent, wholesome and enduring pleasures.

Efforts have been made by enlightened teachers to build up a more general interest in what may be called the cult of nature, and though the work proceeds more slowly than can be satisfactory to enthusiasts, there are many eviidences that good seed has been sown, and has germinated. For one thing, a decided growth of appreciation for literary works treating of nature may be noted, and a corresponding increase of independent observation. But we are still a long way from that general condition of familiarity with sylvan phenomena which is so common among a certain English class as to attract no notice. If the usually senseless fashion of imitating English ways and things extended so far as to take in this healthy and elevating interest in nature, it would be much less ridiculous than it is; but unfortunately Anglomaniacs are for the most part guaranteed by their mental constantion against any such responsible for the constitutionality of its own sensible tendency. It is indeed to women that saws, put it is difficult to perceive how a de- we must look principally for help in this line of

study, for their influence is paramount with their own generation, and as their proclivities are wise or unwise so will those of the Young Man of the Period be.

It is, of course, the old fable of Eyes and No Eyes. Knowledge of nature lends interest to all movement out of doors. To the intelligent student of the flora and fauna of his own country there is hardly a place outside the brickand-mortar limits which will not afford ample food for thought, fresh information, and lasting pleasure. Plants, trees, birds, insects, geological formations, each and all will offer special points of interest. And of what use is the enterprise of our authorities in providing a variety of botanical specimens in the public parks, in acquiring costly zoological collections, in cultivating rare flowers and ferns and grasses, if the people do not prepare themselves and their children to understand and enjoy these things. Even in our cities such instruction can always be turned to account, and in the country the means of utilizing it is at every one's door. Knowledge of nature, moreover, brings a contentment scarcely to be attained by any other educational process. It endows its possessor with never failing means of occupation and amusement. It expands the mind while invigorating it. The pure air of nature thus inhaled enters into the intellectual system, clarifies the mental vision, and by a simple process of exclusion banishes the frivolous and enfeebling tendencies which belong to the artificial modern life and which so often wreck it.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress is an American adaptation of an English idea. The first gathering of this kind in the United States occurred on the eve of an exciting convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which decisive action was to be taken on contested questions of policy. Prejudice was momentarily excited against it since suspicion was aroused in some quarters that the leaders of the Congress were bent upon unduly influencing the action of the convention. Some excellent divines denounced it in advance as a species of ecclesiastical caucus, designed to shape the action of the permanent governing body. These apprehensions were speedily dispelled. The first Church Congress proved to be an educational rather than an ecelesiastical agency. Its chief function was to promote interchange of thought among clergy and laity on the religious and ethical questions of the day. Its liberal tendencies and practieal utility were apparent from the outset; and each successive session has strengthened this favorable impression. The Church Congress is now recognized as an open theatre where representative men of all schools of thought meet in debate and exert a powerful influence upon the religious ideas of the time.

One great effect of these annual meetings is to make men broad-minded. Controverted questions are discussed from opposite points of view and with incisive force; and the strongest partisan or the most confirmed hobby-rider is startled to find out how good a ease can be made out for the other side. Wider knowledge imparts flexibility to opinion and induces habits of Christian charity. Representatives of extreme sections finding that they can discuss even burning questions without endangering anybody's peace of mind, like and respect one another the more after a frank and free interchange of ideas. The horizon is enlarged as narrowness of thought disappears. Differences of opinion and practice that were considered irrevocable in the clerical study, present points for adjustment and compromise on the larger plane of the Church Congress. Men become more tolerant as they learn how much there is to be said in opposition to their own ideas, They agree to differ about non-essentials, and are steadily drawn together by their sympathy for fundamental truths.

The sessions of the Church Congress during the last week have illustrated both the broadening statesmen, Spinola and Campbell. For, as and gravitating effects of which we have been uncommon wrath at the Voluntary Contribu- when the first Congress was held. Churchmen, is fluenced largely by the tendencies of the time, but still to a great degree by the annual debates, have learned to be generous and fairminded, tolerant and considerate, in dealing with a subject that was once invariably approached with bigotry and heat. On the other hand, the debates on Church Unity and Free Church indicated that gradual concentration of opinion on common grounds which is promoted by these annual assemblies. One of the most wholesome tendencies in the Protestant Episcopal Church is the rapid growth of the free church movement. statistics produced at New-Haven show that the day is not far distant when rented pews will be the exception, and the liquidation of parish expenses by voluntary offerings the rule in that conservative religious communion. Strong protests are still offered against free church in the Congress, but current opinion as expressed there is gravitating toward that result.

> Instice Van Brunt's decision declaring John Anderson's will valid is sound and convincing. Anderson was a shrewd and successful business man, with some impracticable and erratic notions, that did not at all interfere with his capacity to conduct business or to dispose of his property as he saw fit. He saw visions and he dreamed dreams; he thought the Harlem Ship Canal a great enterprise, and had some fanciful ideas about Garibaldi and his work. But the claim that he was insane and incompetent to make a will was without foun dation. On this point common-sense people agree with Justice Van Brunt-which is more than can always be said of judicial decisions.

A Democratic business man was asked yesterday what he thought of Governor Hill's record as Governor. Looking at a picture on the wall near him, with an uncommonly large margin, he replied: "Mr. Hill as Governor reminds me of that picture. That is too small for the frame, and the office of Governor is too big for him."

Henry A. Gumbleton has de-erted Tammany Hail at a time when that organization sorely needs all the support it can get. There has rarely been a worse case of political ingratitude, for John Kelly and Tammany Hall have been constant to Gumbleton through good and evil report alike.

By universal consent Theron G. Strong is admirably qualified to succeed Judge Daly on the Common Pleas Bench, and if Republicans make the most of their opportunity be will be elected. Voters who are committed to the policy of reelecting able and upright judges whose terms have expired should bear in mind that Mr. Strong is not seeking to displace some one else, for Judge Daly, having reached the prescribed limit of seventy years, is not eligible for re-election, and the position is therefore an open one.

It is not often that a District-Attorney enjoys Mr. Dorsheimer's peculiar opportunities for makthings lively for those whom he prosecutes. He not only hales William S. Warner to court, but he riddles him daily with hot shot in the columns of The Star. Mr. Dorsheimer is now ealling loudly on all who have ever drawn any "so-called" profits the star of the beasts I own, And Burmai's my juncle, I range alone; I'm a wolf in clothes on a reaking throne, I'm a wolf in clothes on a reaking throne, I'm a tawny brute with a taste for blood And a great contempt for the threatening Lud Pufferin; Let him come with his troops; I will eat them raw! I'm hungry and ugly, I'm Old Theebaw, Of Burmain; With delirium tremens I'm suffering! —[Caleago Tribune.] from Fordinand Ward's operations to restore the plunder. We hope he will not weary in this excellent work, but we fear that the conscience fund of the United States District-Attorney's office will not be swellen immediately with the tweaty-per-centper-month sporls. By the way why does not Mr. Dorsheimer make a personal appeal to Mr. Grace ?

We regret to perceive a tendency to ridicule one of our contemporaries for dragging the late Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans into the Democratic canvass in

this State as a visiting statesman. It is a much more respectable ghost than the late Tweed, who against the will of the Democratic leaders has been onspicuously introduced as one of Governor Hill's heartiest supporters. The announcement that Blue Jeans would take the stump for the Democratic ticket indicated a wholesome desire for light and leading as well as remarkable presence of mind.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Moncure D. Conway is spending a few days at Concord, Mass., the guest of Dr. Edward Emerson. Baron Oscar Dickson, at an elk-hunt held by the King of Sweden during the visit of the Prince of Wales, killed

seven elks with seven successive shots, an unprece-There were touching services last Sunday morning at the First (Unitarian) Church, Boston, formerly the charge of the late Dr. Rufus Ellis, Professor Peabody, of Cambridge, occupied the pulpit and read to the congregation two sermons Dr. Ellis had prepared in England to preach on the first Sunday after the return which he never made in life,

Lord Hartington's recent allusions to his possible retirement from politics were altogether jocular.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore has done so much to make the St. Louis Exposition a success that his services will have some public recognition.

A fund is being raised for a monument to the late General Sir Herbert Stewart, the here of the Nile Expedi-

One of the most noteworthy attendants upon the meetings of the American Board, says The Boston Record, was the veteran orthodox theologian Edward A. Park, D.D., who holds the fort of ancient beliefs against the assaults of the new school of Andover thought. With his erect and commanding figure and intellectual head, Professor Park bears well the weight of his seventyeight years, despite the effect of time in thinning his face eight years, despite the effect of time in thinning his face and weakening his bodily activity. He is conspicuous in the street by his hat of antique fashion with a high crown and broad flat brim, and by his clothes of clerical cut, which are in keeping with the gravity of his countenance. His career at Andover dates back to 1336, and few men have had more influence upon the character and thought of the students. Though now out of the professional harness, and not in sympathy with the new views held at the ancient theological seminary, he is highly respected for his ability as well as beloved for his genial traits of character. Professor Park is a delightful companion and enjoys hearing and telling a good story.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

William R. Harper, Ph.D., has established a correspondence school of Hebrew at Morgan Park, Ill. It is especially intended for clergymen who wish to gain some knowledge of Hebrew, but who have neither the time nor the means to go to a theological institution and obtain

Myriads of squirrels are crossing the Mississippi to the Arkansas shore, the tract of their interation beginning below Memphis and extending some twenty interested of the rever. A similar phenomenon was noticed in 1872.—[Phitadelphia Record.]

An examination of the navies of Europe seems to dis ose the fact that England mightleope with any other naval combination of the European nations. England has, built and building, forty-six war-ships of about 32,000 tons, against forty four ships of 340,000 for France and Italy; forty-five ships of 320,000 tons for France and Germany; and forty-four ships of 315,000 three hundred guests to Babylou, where Miss ons for France and Russia. And this without counting those fleet Atlantic huera available for fighting cruisers in the event of war.

The ball and hat are put away,
For chill November's near;
And now the clubs have time to brag
Of what they'll sie next year.
—{Roston Courier.

" Let the gods have the heavens, but let us have the "Let the gods have the heavens, but let us have the carth," he [coloned Roberts, Ingersoil exclaimed. Those who have long maintained that the famous initial wanted the earth will now feel that they have not ived alto gether in vain. The Colone's generosity in giving up the heavens may be in part accounted for by the fact that his interests up that way are supposed to be pretty heavily encumbered with mortgages, anyhow.—[Detroit Journal.

London increases its population by 46,000 every year. It has 1,000 ships and 10,000 sailors in its port every day. Its beer shops and liquor saloons would, if placed ade by side, form a row seventy eight miles long. Thirty-eight thousand drunkards are brought before its magistrates every year, and every Sunday seventy miles of open shops invite the purchaser to enter.

FERDINAND WARD'S SOLO. A la Ko-Ko.

Taken from the County Jail By a set of curious chances; Sent to the Tomba without bail Under grievous circumstances.

There's no escape-I'd surely fail; Well I know how sharp law's lance is. How low I've sunk from heights few scale Even by most weary dances.

Surely never had a male, On whom fortune cast such glances, So lugubrious a tale-

It surpasses all romances! William Snakespeare has been appointed postmaster at Kalamazoo, Mich. It is to be hoped that no gentleman named facon will start up and claim that the appointment was intended for him.—[Chicago Journal. Some enemy of Chicago has started the report that a

obshed in that city called The Red Devil.

The shutters were just being put up on the outside of the Lyceum when Rube Rations shuffled in.

"Hollo, Rube," exclaimed St Stipshod. "Did ye hear anything from Grove, yet!"

"Thunder, no. Grove seems to be undifferent to my appeals. Fli fix him, though, I have gone tew my last caucus. The party can go under and Grove he'll go with it."

Then I spose that five dotlars o' mine goes under "You bet. Let's be friends, howsomever."
"You bet. Let's be friends, howsomever."
And "friendship" in glass tumblers was imbibed at
Rabo's expense.—[Hartford Post.

THE RESULT OF FAULT-FINDING. Cleveland to Lamont. Circland to Lamon.
Well, Dan, Ohio's gone, I hear,
Against the beneerats, this year;
Poor Hoadly called for liquor
And, some way, in the dicker,
He got, it stead of it, a bier. And worst of all things else, I see

Because they want an office
And find the well-filled trough is
Teo high to reach it easily. We don't deserve this treatment ill;
We'll lift the trough up higher still,
And teach those fellows fuming
Their error in assuming
That they can hurry up the mill.
—[Columbus Dispatch.

The Salvation Army in India have concluded not to go into the recluse business and are shouting louder than ever. They claim to be making many converts among the

Prohibition is making great strides in Canada u From thom is maxing great stress the matter to the local option act, which leaves the matter to the counties. Forty-nine counties have adopted the provisions of the act, which remain in force and repealed by formal vate, and no effort to repeal has succeied. Complaints of non-enforcement are made, but not by the wholesale liquor-dealers, who admit that their business a suffering.—(Springfield Union.

TO THE MEGWUMFS.

"Thou bird with the beautiful tra-la-la-lee," Sang Governor Hill one day;
"Oh, why do you roost it that crab apple tree So far from the rest of creation and me—
I pri'thee come down this way!
The Michaelmas moon lends a mystical huc To the scen'ry in forest and daic—
So, pri'thee, bor down for a minute or two

So, pri'thee, hop down for a minute or two While I sprinkle some salt on your tail!" But never a word did the Mugwamp reply As he sat on the crab apple limb, And a taunting expression enveloped his eye As he heard the remoracful, importunate cry

As he heard the remorseful, importunate cry
Which the statesman addressed unto him;
Then up to the shapely but cynical nose
He lifted one leg with a smile.
And mockingly tweedled his willowy toes
In a highly significant style.
—[Chicago News.

It is said that Emma Abbott has found a chance to revive ithe celebrated " Abbott Kiss " in the duet with Nanki-Poo in the Mikado. It makes the Western audices who are enjoying it at present "yum-yum" with all the old-time enthusiasm. Great is the seductive power of the Abbott kiss.

Mr. John M. Hubbard, of Woodmont, Conn., 1 that bonnets are more artistic and dressy than hats, and that tight hat-bands cause baldness, has suggested to a large millinery firm in New-Haven the manufacture of bonnets for men. The whole effect, he says, must be produced by perfect artistic shape, farey ornaments being artisable.

I'M THEEBAW,
Of Burmah,
With delirium tremens I'm sufferin'
I'm the red-handed ogre of Mandalay,
I butcher a man or two every day.
Save when I'm ill and my mood is mild,
When I slay a woman, or else a child;
My claws are like those of the beasts I own,
and Ruranh's my ingle, I range alone:

With the multiplication of elevated railroads in all directions, allowing passengers to look into all manner of bedrooms and kitchens, and get correct, if flesting, views

of the sort of domestic economy practised by their occu-pants, it can no longer be said that "one half the world knows not how the other half lives."

I went to school, and finally wound up by wanting a know where I was graduated! The old fool evident mistook me for a thermometer."—[Boston Transcript.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

CLOSING OF THE OUT-OF-TOWN SEASON WEDDINGS IN CITY AND COUNTRY-DANCES AND RECEPTIONS.

It is probable that the week just opened will

close what may be termed the out-of-town season. The hunts are over on Long Island and the last hunt ball to a thing of the past; the races of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park will be over on Election Day, and the meets of the Essex County hunts close next Satur-day. Newport, Lenox and Narraganaett Pice have settled down to their winter's rest. The opening of the Italian and German opera season The opening of the Italian and terman opera scales and the coming horse show at the Madison Square Garden, although entirely different forms of cutertainment are the most prominent social incidents of the first week in November. The boxes at both the Academy and the Metropolitan Opera House are nearly all taken, the former in the hope that Mr. Mapleson will put some new operas upon the stage of the newly-decorated Academy. Wedding bells have rung merrily during the week, On Tuesday three large church weddings in town claimed several hundred guests. Miss Josephine Sher-wood, daughter of Robert Sherwood, and John Gourley

Turnbull were married in Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr Steerles officiating; and in the West Presbyterian Church Miss Ella Hicks and Dr. Arkell Rogers McMichael were married in the presence of relatives and friends. The wedding of Miss Caroline Reed to Mr. Benjamin, in the Swedenborgian Church, was a pretty Benjamin, in the Swedenborgian Cauren, one, and at the reception afterward in East Seventy-third-st. there were many prominent guests. In Baltimore on the same day Neilson Stump was married to Murray, of this city. The wedding had been long talked of. Brooklyn claimed most of Wednesday's brides. Miss Carrie Hester and George E. Ide were wedded in the evening as home of the bride's father in Remsen-st The floral decorations were unusually effective, vare of crimson geraniums and ivy banking the mantels and fireplaces. The bride in her trained dress of white made a pretty picture as she stood in a bower of smilar and roses. The reception was attended by several hundred people, and there were music and danc-ing. Miss May Miller and Dr. Chapin were marriod on the same day in the West I resbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, and there was a pleas ant gathering of friends afterward at Mrs. Miller's home in Ninth-st.

In this city, on Wednesday, Miss Lillian B. Mackey and Luther William Jacobs were married at the home of the bride in West Forty-fourth st. by the stev. Dr. R. S. Mao Arthur. The wedding of Miss Bertie Ordway, daughter of General Ordway, occurred the same day in Washing. ton. The bride is young and has made a success in amateur opera. The young people will spend the winter abroad with Mrs. Padelford.

A country wedding loses its charms if the weather is not fine, and the weather prophets kin fly took this fact into consideration on Thursday. The sun shone in all his autumn glory and glistened on the searlet and yellow foliage along the south shore o Mary Wagstaff was wedded to Mr. Gribble, or England, The old Wagstaff house, "Tallalah" is situated on an inici of the bay near the Sutton and flyde estates, and on Thursday, with Resideoration of autumn leaves and roses, its wide atretch of green lawn, its arched bridges over its wide attretch of green lawn, its arched bridges over tiny ponds, and its assembly of gay guests, it presented a gale appearance. Guests still staying in the vicinity drove over in their carchages, among them being Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbitt, Mrs. James Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tailor and Mrs. and Miss Swan. The bride, who is a general favorite; wore white sain, old family lace and diamond ornaments. There was music and a luncheou, and the reception after the cerensary was delightfully informal. As the bride and bridgeseen drove off, the guests assembled on the lawn and seed. and a luncheon, and the reception after the ceremony was delightfully informal. As the bride and bridgeson drove off, the guests assembled on the lawn and pelied them with rice, old slippers and roses, and as they disappeared down the drive hats were waved and a load cheer went after them. Miss Mary Jenkius Seaman, daughter of Frederick A. Seaman and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Valentine Seaman, was married the same afternoon to Arthur Berry at the family country-seat, "Echo Grove," near Madison, N. J. Tao house was prettly decked with autumn leaves, and only the immediate friends and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Berry will make their home at the Grovenor this winter. Another country wedding at Kye was celebrated with pleasant informality on Thursday. The bride was Miss Annie bell Stilman, as I the briderpoom Menzies Case Cleveland. The ceremony took place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the bride's father is pastor, and afterward there was a reception at the parsonage.

A few luncheous and receptions in town have been

is pastor, and afterward there was a reception at the parsonage.

A few hincheous and receptions in town have been among the week's pleasures. Mrs. Amos Cotting cave a mong the week's pleasures. Mrs. Amos Cotting cave a nuncheou party on Mannhy at her beane in Last Porty-second-st, and on Wesinesday ex-tiovernor and Mrs. English gave their first welding reception at the Windson. Mrs. English appeared in a handsome tofict and won at hearts by her grace and beauty. On Tunrsday evening Mrs. Kellogg, of West Fifty-eighti-st, entertained a party of friends at her house. The Chord Club held their first meeting in Steek Hall the same evening. Miss Shepherd, Mss. Shea, and the Misses Tappan were among those present. Mrs. Philip Schuyler, who is at her country place at Statistics of the Misses Tappan were among those present. Mrs. Philip Schuyler, who is at her country place at Statistics, which was attended by the many New-Yorkers spending the month in the vicinity.

The trains yesterday afternoon to Dobbs Ferry took a number of guests to the home of Mrs. Lindley, where she held a reception in honor of Archdeacon Farrar Mrs. Lindley is a daughter of Cyras W. Field, and her home is noted for its pleasant hospitality. Floral decorations, music and refreshments were added to the pleasure of meeting the eminent English divine.

The last dance of the Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedar-hurst on Wednesday evening drew togother many young

rations, music and refreshments were asded to the pleasure of meeting the eminent English divine.

The last dance of the Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedarhurst on Wednesday evening drew togother many young people who have passed the summer on the South shore. Gay bunting decked the large room under the grand stand, where the dancing took place. The german was led by Mr. Howard, who daaced with Miss Martha Reckman, Among those present were Miss Faunte Tailer, Miss Dalsy Stevens, Miss Faunte Stevens, Miss Bishop, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Marpuana, Mrs. Beatham Rac, and Mrs. La Montagne. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland gave their annual hunt ball on Thursday evening at their country seat in the Genesse Valley. The house was brilliantly lighted and those present included many from this city.

There has been much to enjoy of late in the Orange recton. Mrs. Verson gave a musicale at her Norristow, house on Friday evening, and last evening mirth and joility reigned at the Robinson thouse, where Mrs. Douglas Robinson gave a cotilion. Among those present were the Misses Heckscher and Miss McCleilan. Mrs. McCleilan will give a tea this week, and some interesting anadour theatricals are promised later on, when Mrs. Fotter, Mrs. Teali and Mr. Coward will appear in "The Russian Honeymoon," and the farce "Who's to Win Him," whi do repeated by the Junior Club, who gave it with such success last winter in the Motropolitan Opera House.

The engagement of Miss Walker to Mr. Wainwricht is amonomoest. Coming weddings include that of Miss Emily Hall, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to Mr. Wheelock, in the Fifth Avenue Prestylevian Church of Tuesday. In Zion Church on Wednesday Miss Edith Me-Keever and Hoffman Miller will be murired. On Thursday there will be two weddings include that of Miss Louise Adeline Booth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to Mr. Wheelock, in the Fifth Avenue Prestylevian Church of the Rever and Hoffman Miller will be madded in the Church of the Beavenly Rest Miss Louise A. Belden and Lewis Morris Iddi

enly Rest Miss Louise A. Belden and Lewis Morris iddings will be married. Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Kittle Hammel, daughter of Lieutenau Hammel, to William Edward Schaffer, at the Church of the Heaveniy Rest on November 15.

An interesting engagement which has just been announced is that of Miss Marion Langdon to Richard Peters, of Philadelphia. Miss Langdon has been a belt of every ball room Zor a year. Mr. Peters is a member of the 6d Poinadelphia family of that mane, who at cost time lived in F-irmount Park. His staters, Mrs. Barlow, wife of General Bartow, and Mrs. Walsworth, of Washington, are both heautiful and well known in Newport. The engagements of Miss Johnson to Mr. Econst, brother of Dr. Eumet, and of Miss Nolan, daughter of & May or Nolan, of Albany, to Edward H. Hawke, jr., of New-Yors, are also announced.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Herr Auton Seidl, the new conductor at the Metropoli-

an Opera House, is the possessor of a score of "Das Rheingold" which was given to him by Richard Wagner with the following inscription on the fly-leaf: Alles and der Welt ist eitel. Wer kein Masshar, ninaut sein Seidl, Aston nicht saue gehingen. Von der Sehie bis zum Scheitel

Vor der Soh e bis zum Scheitel
Hat er sich illeengesungen.
In teading the following translation of these lines, sent
to The Tribuse by a well-known local musician, is
should be remembered that the word keidel on which
the poet musician makes a play in the second line,
meats "mug":

Everything in life is hollow, Surely it must therefore follow, When no bottle can be had You must take a rang (seld) insteat. Auton has alone succeeded. Everything he documented in the has extered to the core of the Niebelungen score.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will this week take part in the St. Louis musical festival, at which, on Friday evening, "Mors et Vita" will be performed for the first time in this country. The Thom & Popular Concerts will begin on Tuesday

evening of next week, when Madame Fursch-Madi will be the solo attraction. The programme opens with the "March of Homage," written by Wagner for the coro-nation of King Luiwig of Bayarla, and contains also the second symphony of Beethoven and the second series of Rubinstein's "Bal Costume" music. The sale of single seats will begin to-morrow morning at the box office of the Academy of Music.

It is likely that Mrs. Munson Raymond (Annie Louise Cary) will sing in the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second-st. this forenoon.

At the Casino concert this evening Madame Judie will sing the "Chanson des Colonel" from "La Femme & Papa," Planquette's "Bras Dessus," a Spanish song, and with M. Cooper a duet, "Estudiantina." At the Third Avenue Theatre this evening there will

be an exhibition by William S. Roberts and Miss Pittman, who call themselves "mind readers." The Fisk University Jubilee Singers may be heard in Plymouth Church to-morrow evening.

At the Thalia Theatre Manager Amberginas achieved oopular triumph with "Der Raub der Sabinerinne

Harry—"So you didn't get that aituation on The Clarion?" Frank—"No. The managing editor asked me such foolish questions that I became disgusted and broke off our interview abruptly." Harry—"What kind of questions?" Frank—"Oh, everything he could think of. Asked me where I was born and brought up, where the ingenious comedy which New-York playgoers know in Mr. Daly's version entitled "A Night Off." The play will be continued all this week.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's new play of "Weating